

Barriers and possibilities for the emerging alternative lighting technologies

Bjarklev, Araceli; Andersen, Jan; Kjær, Tyge

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Barriers and possibilities for the emerging alternative lighting technologies

Araceli Bjarklev, Jan Andersen and Tyge Kjær
Department of Environmental, Social and Spatial Change. Roskilde University

Problem area

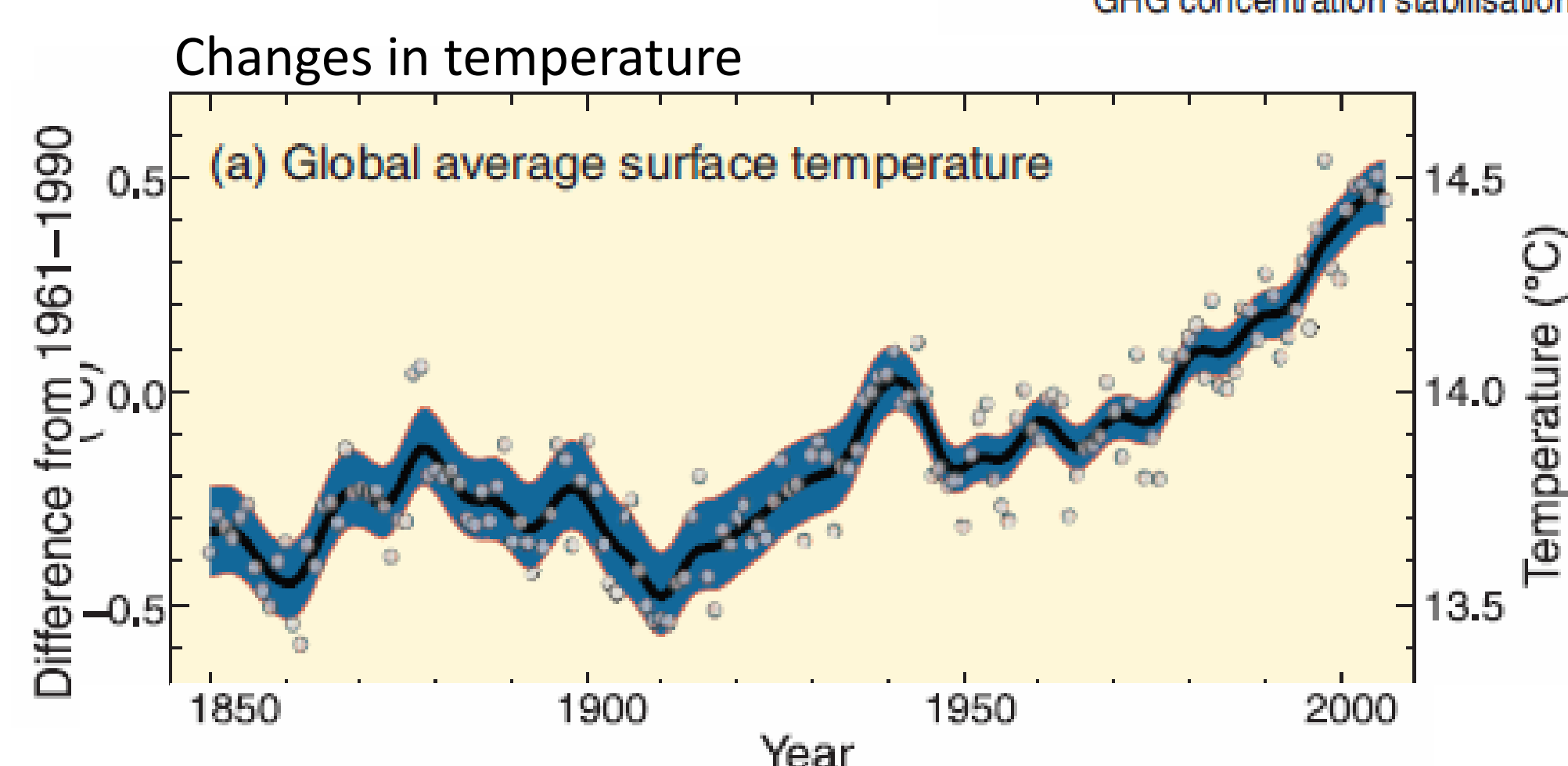
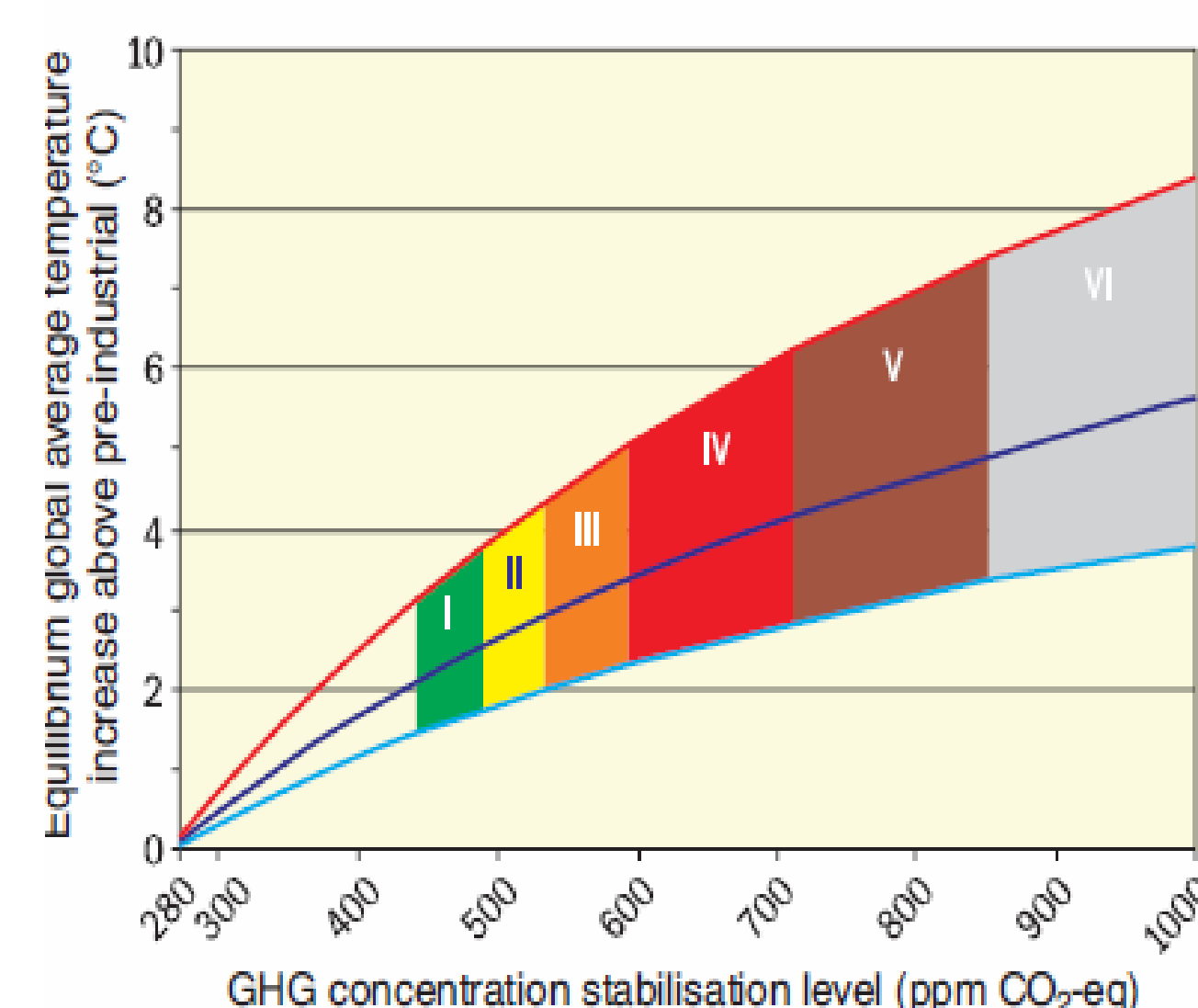
- Final electricity consumption across the EU-27 had an absolute increase of 28.7% between 1990 and 2005
- The average electricity use per capita is almost 2.5 times the global average and 3.5 times that for China
- 20% of the total electricity produced in the world is used for illumination
- Europe wastes at least 20% of the energy it uses
- This 20% of energy is equal to 780 million tonnes of CO₂ yearly
- 1.6 billion people doesn't have electric lighting yet, which represents a huge global market



Foto by: Araceli Bjarklev

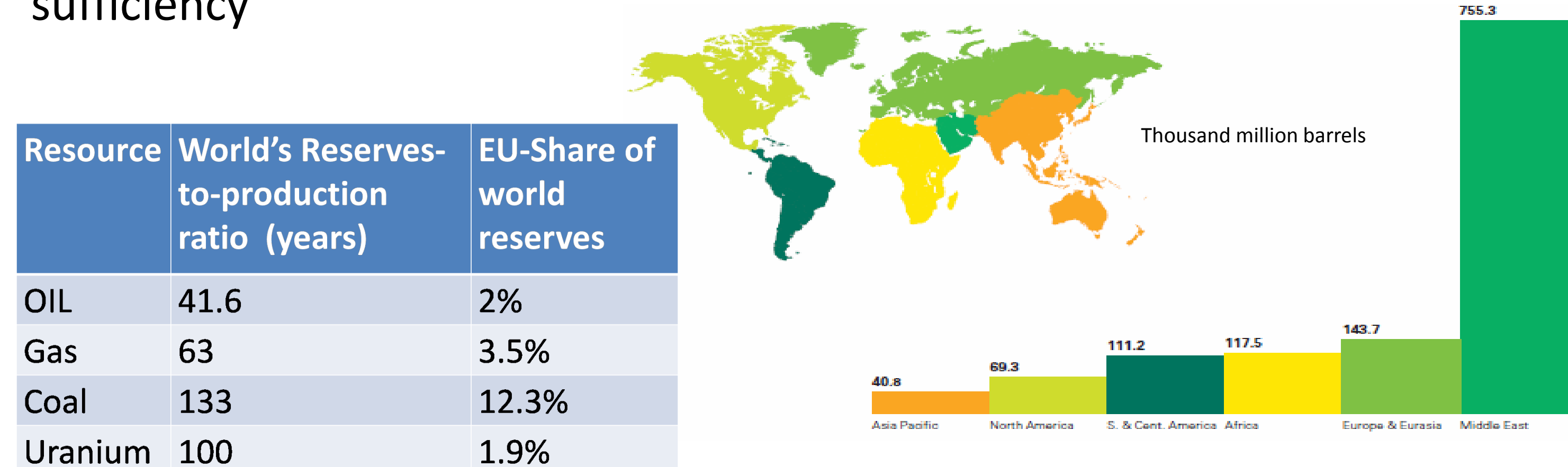
Climate challenge

- Temperature raise should not exceed 2°C
- Global climate has already changed 0.7°C from pre-industrial times
- Concentrations of GHG not higher than 450 ppm
- GHG-emissions have to be reduced in an order of 50-85%

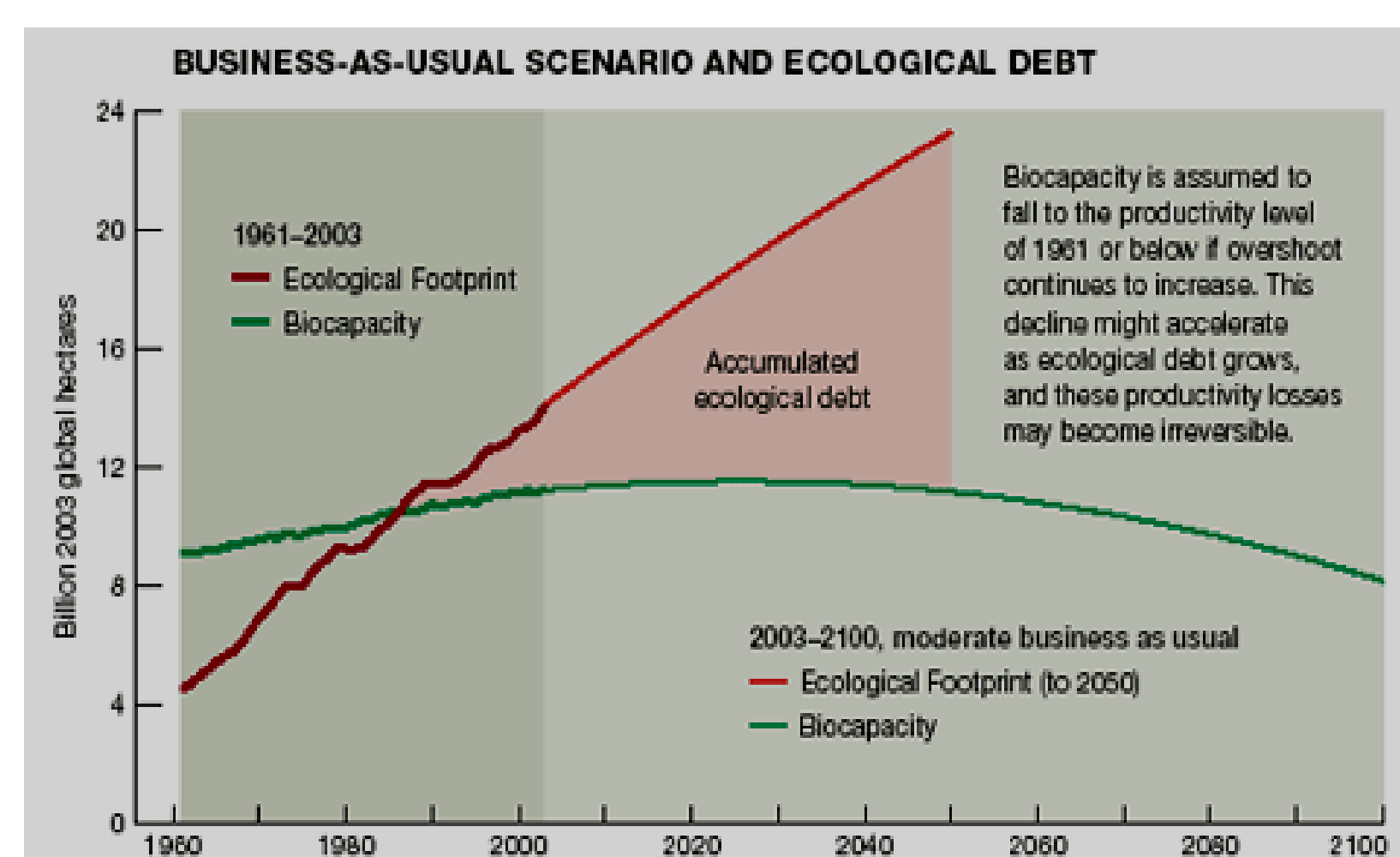


Availability of resources

- Steep decline of the oil supply after peak in 2005
- Geographic distribution of other main resources problematic for self sufficiency



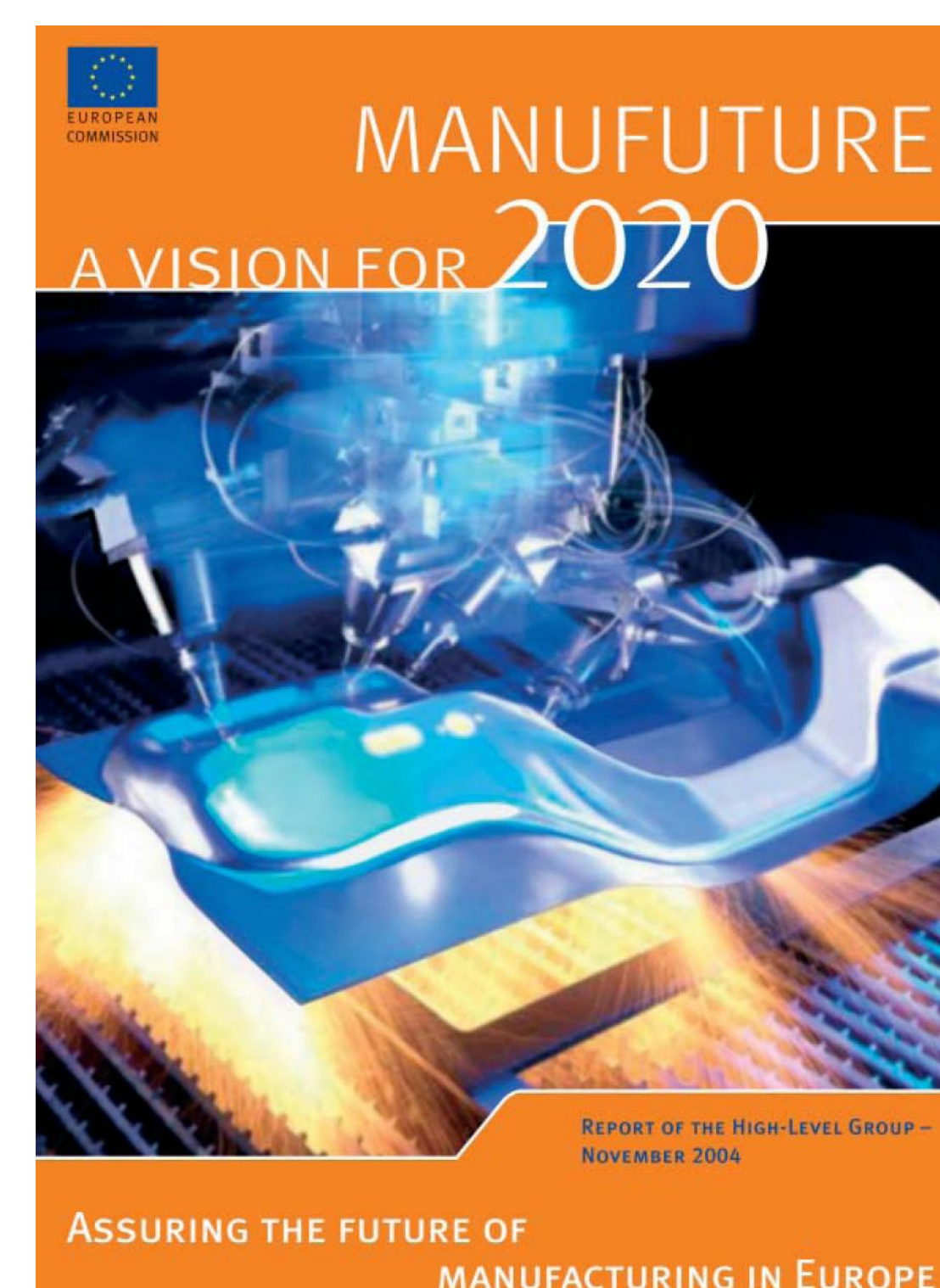
Resource	World's Reserves-to-production ratio (years)	EU-Share of world reserves
OIL	41.6	2%
Gas	63	3.5%
Coal	133	12.3%
Uranium	100	1.9%



- EU's ecological foot print continues rising despite the booming of energy saving devises

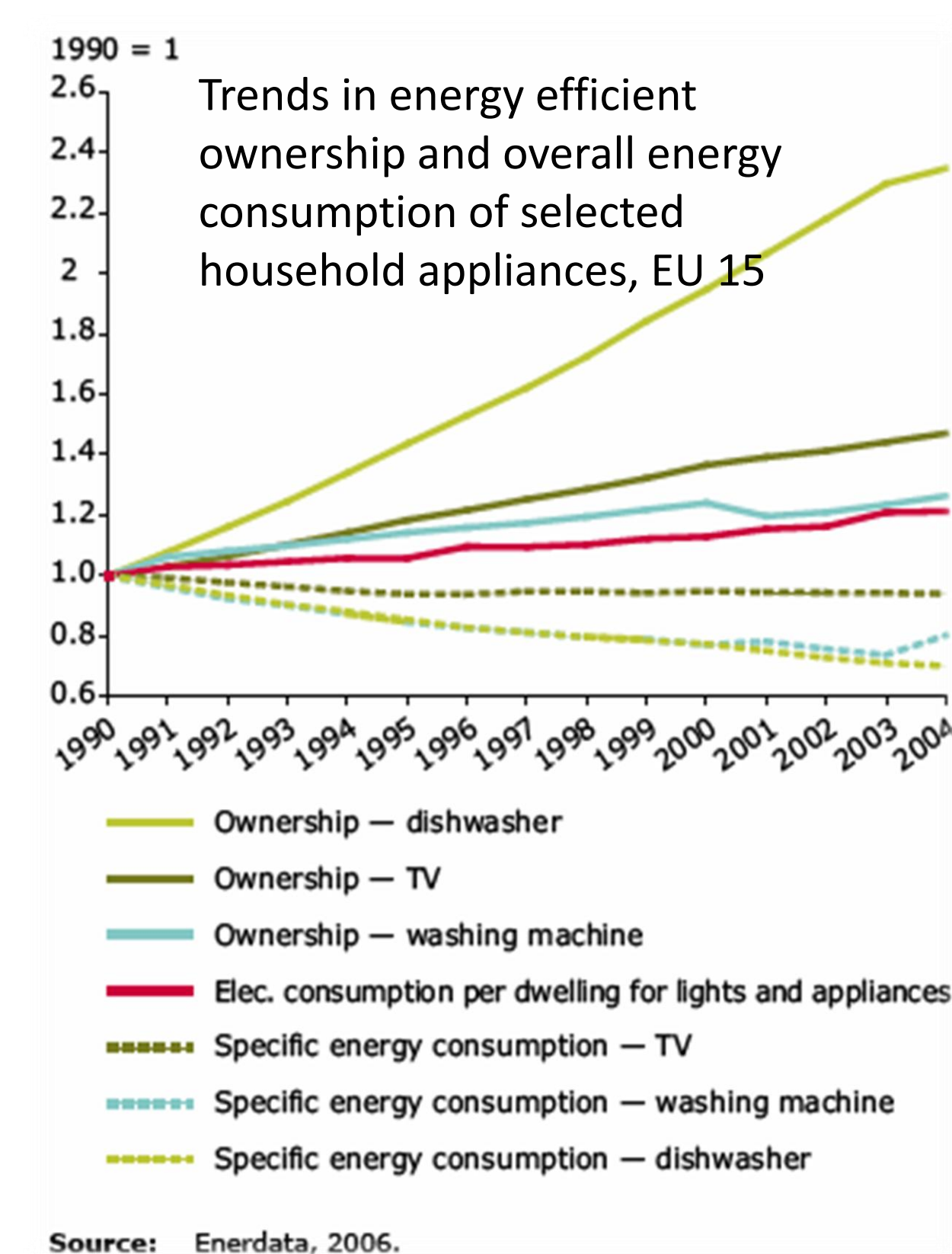
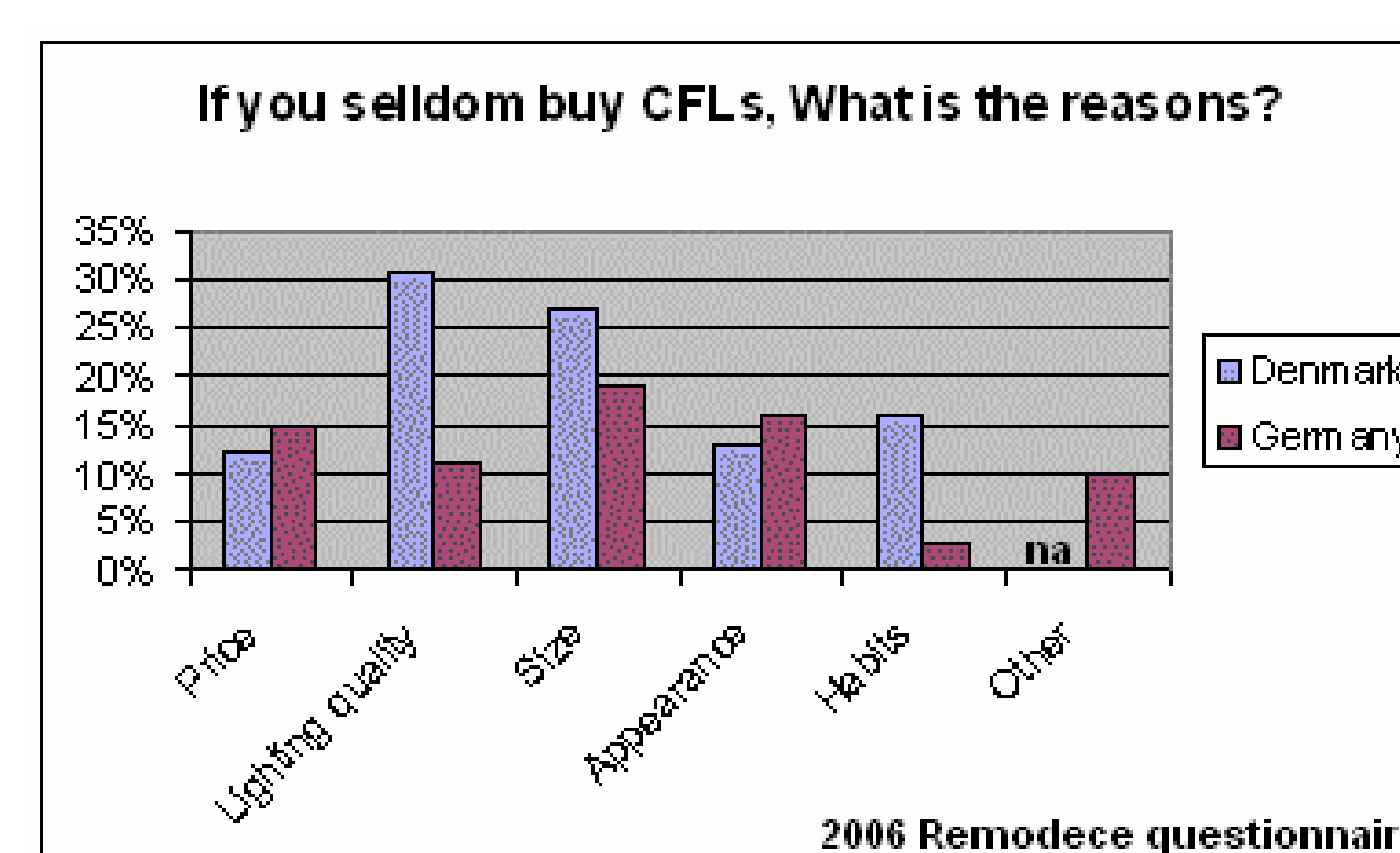
Economic opportunity to boost the Community's innovativeness and competitiveness

- As indicated in the Lisbon Initiative the challenge of reducing CO₂ emissions also arises as an economic opportunity



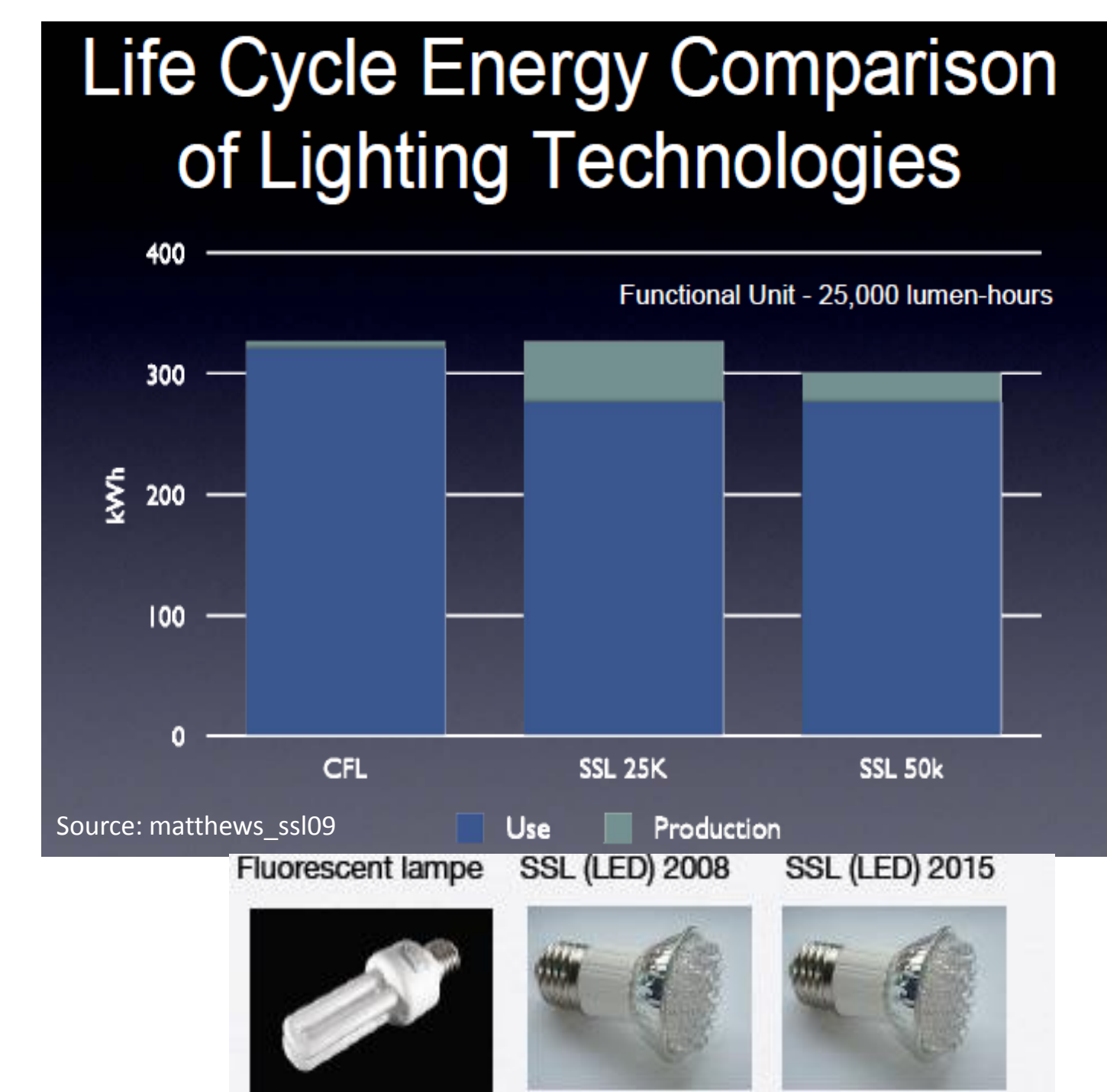
Consumer demand challenges

- Emerging lighting technologies have to provide *exceptional service* to be accepted in relation to their prices



Life cycle challenge

- Mercury is problematic according to RoHS directive and the Flower labelling
- Materials, chemicals and energy have to be assessed through the entire life cycle



Conclusions

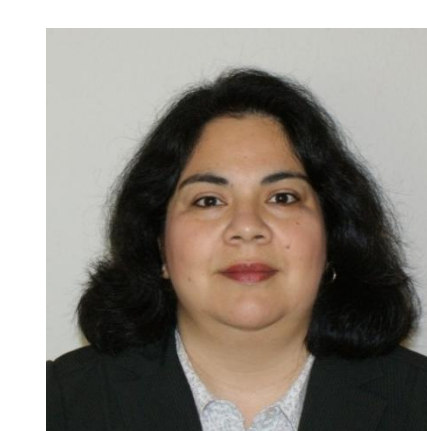
- Despite the possibilities, a sustainable strategy should consider:
- The challenge of reducing the ecological footprint (materials, toxic substances, emission of CO₂, etc.) of current and future options
- The challenge of being cost competitive with the incandescent lamp in its life-cycle cost
- The challenge of making use of the current European photonic industry assets to enhance productive jobs
- The challenge of integrating the esthetical design combined with engineering and social disciplines
- A main challenge considering the already mentioned ones, is finding new methods to achieve a more holistic approach related to sustainable development of environmental technologies.



Roskilde University
Universitetsvej 1,
4000 Roskilde

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Contact author:
Araceli Bjarklev
Araceli@ruc.dk
Tel. 40 54 30 28



Jan Andersen:
ja@ruc.dk

Tyge Kjær:
tk@ruc.dk

